

Statement of Doctrines and Practices as Incorporated in the Church's Trust Deeds

DOCTRINES

- 1 The Divine Inspiration, Authority and Sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures. (2 Tim^{*}. 3: 15-17; 1 Peter 1: 10-12; 2 Peter 1: 20, 21; Psalm 19: 7-11)
- 2 The Unity of the Godhead, with the distinction of Persons in that Unity, namely the Father, and the Son and the Holy Spirit, to whom equal honour is due. (Deut. 6: 4; Gen. 1: 2-26; John 1: 1-2; 5: 17, 22, 23; John 14: 25, 26; 16: 7, 27, 28; Phil. 2: 6; Heb. 1: 1-3, 8)
- 3(a) That the Son of God truly became man, being begotten of the Holy Spirit, and born of the Virgin Mary. (John 1: 14; Rom. 8: 3; Gal. 4: 4; Matt. 1: 20-25; Luke 1: 35)
- (b) That His death was a sacrifice to God and a propitiation for the remission of sins. (Rom. 4: 25; 2 Cor. 5: 21; Heb. 9: 24-28; Heb. 10:12-14)
- (c) That He was raised from the dead. (Matt. 28: 5-7; 1 Cor. 15: 20)
- (d) That He ascended to the right hand of God, and is now the all-sufficient High Priest to His people. (Mark 16: 19, 20; Luke 24: 50, 51; Acts 1: 9; Eph. 4: 8-10; Heb. 4: 14-16; 7: 25)
- (e) That He will come again to receive His people unto Himself, and set up His Kingdom. (John 14: 3; 1 Thess. 4: 13-18; Luke 1: 32,33; Isa. 9: 6,7; Dan. 2: 44, 45; 7: 13, 14)
- 4 That in consequence of the Fall of Adam, man became lost and at enmity against God; that he is also without strength to do the will of God. (Psalm 53: 2, 3; Luke 19: 10; Rom. 3: 19; 5: 6, 12-19; 8: 5-7)
- 5 The need of the Holy Spirit's work in regeneration and sanctification. (John 3: 5-8; 16: 8-11; Titus 3: 4-7; 2 Thess. 2: 13, 14; 1 Peter 1: 2)
- 6(a) That the justification of the sinner before God is by faith alone. (ROM 3: 21-26; 4: 4, 5; 5: 1; Gal. 2: 16)
- (b) That every justified one is also born of God. (John 1: 12,13; James 1: 18; 1Peter 1: 23)
- (c) That such new birth results in and is made evident by holiness of life and good works. (Eph. 2: 10; 4: 24; Titus 3: 4-8)
- 7(a) That at death the spirit of man does not cease to exist, or become unconscious. (Eccles. 12: 7; Luke 16: 19-31; 23: 43; 2 Cor. 5: 6-8)
- (b) That the dead will be raised either to life or to condemnation; and that the blessedness of the righteous and the punishment of the unrighteous will be alike eternal. (1 Cor. 15: 51-57; Phil. 3: 20, 21; ROM 14: 9, 10; 2 Cor. 5: 10; Dan. 12: 2; Acts 17: 31, Rev. 20:11-15)

PRACTICES

- 8 The customary observance of the ordinance of Believer's baptism by immersion on personal confession of faith and the commemoration of the Lord's death in the Breaking of Bread on the first day of the week, in so far as circumstances allow. (Matt. 28: 18-20; Acts 2: 41, 42; 8: 36, 38; Acts 10: 47, 48; 20:7; Luke 22: 19, 20; 1 Cor. 11: 23-26)
- 9 The reception at the Lord's Table of all believers known to be sound in faith and godly in life. (Rom 15: 7; 1 Cor. 5: 6-8; 10: 14-17)
- 10 The conducting of meetings for worship under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, with opportunity for the exercise in the assembly of all true gifts for edification, subject to the Lordship of Christ. (Rom 12: 6-8; 1 Cor. 12, 13 and 14; 1 Peter 4: 10, 11)